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Forum on the Involvement of NGOs in the Implementation of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa *

Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 28-30 August 1985

REPORT**

Prepared by

UNIDO Secretariat

* Organized jointly by UNIDO and the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1 - The Forum on the Involvement of NGOs in the Implementation of the Programme for the IDDA was held on the premises of the African Development Bank, Abidjan, 28-30 August 1985. It was organized jointly by UNIDO and the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI). The Agenda of the Forum is attached as Annex I, the list of participants as Annex II and the list of documents distributed during the Forum as Annex III. The Forum was attended by 60 persons representing 42 NGOs, 5 IGOs, 4 News Agencies and Radio-TV and several ministerial departments from Ivory Coast and Cameroon.

2 - The purposes of the Forum were:

(a) to discuss the existing and potential involvement of the national, regional and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), business and industrial institutions in the industrial development of African countries and their possible association with UNIDO's technical co-operation programmes in Africa;

(b) to exchange information on activities of NGOs concerned with the industrial and economic development of African countries and to explore ways and means of establishing or improving co-ordination of these activities in order to achieve greater impact on the attainment of the goals of the IDDA programme;

(c) to identify potential programmes and projects in selected priority industrial sectors in which co-operation between UNIDO, NGOs and other relevant parties could be established in order to accelerate industrialization of African developing countries.

3 - The actual and potential involvement of NGOs in the 5 following areas was examined:

i) Involvement of NGOs in the Development of the Agricultural Machinery Industry in Africa;

ii) Involvement of NGOs in the Development of Building Materials Industry in Africa;

iii) Involvement of NGOs in the Development of Food-Processing and Agro-Industries in Africa;

iv) Involvement of NGOs in the Development of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in Africa;

v) and also the "Duality of Debt and Development in the present African context".

II. OPENING OF THE FORUM

4 - The opening ceremony of the Forum was placed under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Séri Gnoleba, Minister of State of the Republic of Ivory Coast. He was accompanied by Mr. Bernard Ehui, Minister of Industry. The ceremony was also attended by Mr. Wila D. Mung' Omba, President of the African Development Bank, Mr. René Amichia, Honorary President of AADFI, Mr. Bentum-Williams and Mr. Apithy, respectively President and Secretary General of AADFI. UNIDO was represented by the Chief of the NGO Section, the Chief of the Co-ordination Unit for the IDDA and two other staff members.

5 - In his introductory speech Mr. Séri Gnoleba expressed the satisfaction of his country to host the Forum and praised AADFI and UNIDO to have jointly organized it. He recalled the experience of the industrial development of Ivory Coast integrated with a sound agricultural development in the last 25 years. He mentioned also that the industrialization of the African countries was hampered by various problems including: small size of the national markets, lack of industrial infrastructure, growing protectionism of the developed countries etc. It is for all these reasons that regional and sub-regional co-operation should be intensified and the geo-political economic integration groupings such as ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), SADCC (Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference) and CEAO (Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest) should be strengthened. He invited the non-governmental organizations, particularly the chambers of commerce and industry and the industrial associations to exert their activities and consultative role and provide their views to their respective governments.

6 - In the views of Mr. Wila D. Mung' Omba it was a source of pride for the African Development Bank that AADFI, which it has assisted to establish, has become an eloquent instrument in the effort to accelerate the development process on the African continent. He praised the strong and active bands that link the UNIDO and the Bank. He illustrated the contribution of the Bank in the achievment of the objectives of the IDDA programme. The involvement of the Bank in the African industrialization process has sharply grown in 1984; the Bank Group lending in favour of industrial sector amounted to US$ 196.58 million or 22,4 % as compared to 5,9 % in 1983 while the loans US$ 177.71 million to industry represented 35,2 % of the total loans, against 9,9 % in 1983.

7 - Mr. Bentum-Williams said that as President of AADFI he was delighted to see that the co-operation with UNIDO has led to the organization of this Forum and expressed his hope that from the debates concrete proposals would emerge for the strengthening of the participation of the NGOs in the industrialization process of the African countries.

8 - The Chief of the NGO Section, on behalf of UNIDO, elaborated on the general economic situation and the industrialization of the African countries. He stressed the importance of the role of the NGOs in the promotion of industrialization of developing countries and international co-operation. In order to make use of the enormous capabilities at the disposal of NGOs both, national and international, private and public institutions, UNIDO has been co-operating with a wide range of these organizations in various fields of technical co-operation and promotional activities. In the process of either incorporating resources available with NGOs into its own programmes, or promoting direct co-operation between industrial organizations in developed and developing countries, UNIDO has become convinced of the great potential in this co-operation.

III. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

9 - The participants elected Mr. René Amichia, Honorary President of AADFI and Director General of the "Crédit de Côte d'Ivoire", as chairman of the Forum. The following five vice-chairmen were also elected to direct and summarize the discussions on each of the 5 selected areas:

i) Mr. René Coffi, Director General of the "Société Ivoirienne de Technologie Tropicale" (I2T) on the involvement of NGOs in the Development of Food-Processing and Agro-Industries in Africa.

ii) Mr. A. Diallo, Vice Secretary General of the "Organisation de l'Unité Syndicale" (OUSA), on the involvement of NGOs in the development of the agricultural machinery industry in Africa.

iii) Mr. Koita Fodié, Secretary General of the "Association pour le Développement Naturel d'une Architecture et d'un Urbanisme Africain " (ADAUA), on the involvement of NGOs in the development of building materials industry in Africa.

iv) Mr. Kana Mutombo, Secretary General of the "Union des Producteurs d'Energie en Afrique" (UPDEA), on the involvement of NGOs in the development of new and renewable sources of energy in Africa.

v) Mr. Tigoué Kouanvi, Executive Secretary of "Union Africaine et Mauricienne de Banques" (UAMB), on the duality of debt and development in the present African context.

10 - The first session of the Forum was dedicated to the presentation to the participants of the IDDA programme and the UNIDO activities in general. This presentation was made respectively by the Chief of the Co-ordination Unit for the IDDA, and a staff member from Programme Development and Evaluation Branch.

11 - In his speech the Chief of the Co-ordination Unit for the IDDA recalled the importance accorded to industrialization in the Lagos Plan of Action by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in which industrial development has been accorded second priority after self-sufficiency in food.

African countries are urged to do everything in their power to achieve self-sufficiency during the Decade in the food, building materials, clothing and energy sectors. He stressed also the linkage between industry and agriculture. The increase of food production depends on the provision by industry of a series of pre and post harvesting equipment, tools, machines and products. The IDDA, proclaimed by the OAU Heads of State and Government in the Lagos Plan of Action and by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1980, aims at increasing greater awareness in Africa by the implementation of accelerating the industrialization process on the continent as well as on mobilizing greater international, technical and financial support to the endeavours of the African countries. The IDDA programme, which has been jointly prepared by the Secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of UNIDO on the request of the United Nations General Assembly is divided into two phases: the preparatory phase (1982 - 1984) and the implementation phase (1986 - 1990). During the first phase actions were taken in preparation for the implementation of the Programme of the Decade at national as well as sub-regional and regional levels.

12 - At the national level many countries have established the necessary instituional infrastructure (national co-ordinating committees, operational focal points) and incorporated the principles and ideas of the IDDA in their national plans. At the sub-regional and regional levels an integrated industrial programme has been drawn up following 4 sub-regional meetings organized in 1983 and 1984 by UNIDO in co-operation with ECA and OAU. This programme has been endorsed by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and by the 4th General Conference of UNIDO. In the course of this phase UNIDO has assisted the countries and the sub-regional organizations in strengthening their industrial institutional infrastructure, the development of pilot demonstration plants, the training of industrial manpower, the organization of investment promotion activities, etc.

13 - The next phase will focus on the implementation of this programme. The assistance from the international community in general, and from the NGOs in particular, will be necessary in the development of core industries, small and medium size industries, industrial manpower and technological capabilities, the mobilization of financial resources, the acquisition of technologies, etc.

14 - A staff member from the Programme Development and Evaluation Branch made a presentation on UNIDO's technical co-operation activities, stressing aspects, such as the development of technical assistance programme, project formulation, implementation and financing.

IV. THE INVOLVEMENT OF NGOS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD-PROCESSING AND AGRO-INDUSTRIES IN AFRICA

15 - Mr. A. C. Mosha, Director, Food Science and Technology, Tanzania, Food and Nutrition Centre and UNIDO consultant on food-processing and agro-industries introduced the subject.

16 - Several types of NGOs are involved in activities related to the development of food-processing and agro-industries. The strongest NGOs are those which grew from the traditional community organizations and selfhelp groups; some of their activities are of industrial (rural industrialization) nature which comprise storage, traditional processing, marketing and distribution. The church affiliated and other voluntary organizations linked with international ones provide assistance and promote co-operation at the grass-root level among the members of the communities in which they are active. There are other types of NGOs, such as national chambers of commerce and Industry, manufacturers associations, food science and technology associations, co-operatives, universities and research institutions, etc, which are already involved in the promotion of the food processing industry.

17 - It seems that they have succeeded in intervening where need was felt most: creation of awareness among communities, research, laboratory experiment, training, mobilization of resources etc. The main sources of difficulties in the development of food-processing industries, which emerged from the discussions are: unappropriated conception of the projects, lack of practical knowledge in the formulation and evaluation and adequate structures for the monitoring of the implementation of the projects, poor qualification of human resource and insufficient availability of raw materials.

18 - After the introduction of the item by Mr. A. C. Mosha the participants expressed their views through questions and comments. In order to meet the objectives of the IDDA to ensure self-sufficiency in food and provide raw materials for the food processing industries, it is necessary for the Government of African countries to adopt policy measures to encourage the

increase of agricultural production: appropriate prices to the producers, better identification and preparation of projects, improvement of institutional infrastructure for project implementation and monitoring. There is also a need to associate NGOs in policy formulation and to establish better co-ordination between all the concerned parties (co-operatives, R+D institutions, universities, women organizations, trade-unions, etc.) in developing and upgrading local technologies, manpower development, andprocessing local raw materials. NGOs have an important role to play in the development of standards and adoption of quality control measures which correspond to the needs of the region, the need of utilizing local expertise and to increase the inter-African trade have been stressed by several participants. It was also found necessary to develop a packaging industry utilizing local raw materials to supply agriculture and agro-industry with appropriate containers.

19 - Many of the remarks and suggestions put forward during the discussions on this subject are applicable to other subjects of the Forum and were reiterated in the following sessions. They will not be repeated in this report, unless this repetition is absolutely necessary to stress the importance of the remark or suggestion for that particular subject.

20 - In the development of agro- and food-processing industries the following areas of co-operation were identified:

i. Technology transfer: It should be appropriate and suitable for local conditions. It should cover from production and processing, to marketing and distribution, including creation of research and development capability, upgrading local technologies, fabrication of machines and spare parts, setting up demonstration model units in selected countries.

ii. On-the-job-training: this might necessitate the establishment or improvement of infrastructure and skill, such as training institutions and personnel, organization of specialized training workshops, etc.

iii. International NGOs could exert pressure and influence in the North/South dialogue so as to secure a fair deal for the African countries. They could influence pricing policies to ensure better producer prices for African commodities in the world market. They could influence the lowering of trade barriers, such as tarrifs and the quota system, thus expanding commodity markets for African countries.

iv. Preparation of feasibility and pre-investment studies for the establishment of an integrated food-processing industry: this would reduce the risk of selecting unappropriate technology and financial losses.

v. Consulting services: they could be in the form of studies on organization, economic, technical, management of industrial plants, particularly of small scale nature and marketing as well as several relevant aspects of technology.

vi. Joint-ventures: they might cover joint production, processing and marketing for mutual benefit. International NGOs could be shareholders and offer financial and managerial collaboration.

vii. Co-operatives offer a good channel for mobilization of resource. Loans could be given by co-operative financial institutions along with technical know-how and guarantees in the form of export credit.

viii. Many existing plants in the food processing sector from cereal milling, to fruit and vegetable processing require rehabilitation, complete overhaul or full replacement with modern plants so as to increase capacity utilization.

ix. Exchange of information betweeen R+D institutions, universities and manufacturers on the developed technologies.

x. Identification and exchange of African expertise for its utilization in the implementation of industrial projects.

V. THE INVOLVEMENT OF NGOS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY IN AFRICA

21 - Mr. Mohamed Béavogui, Director a.i. Department of Design, African Regional Centre for Engineering, Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), Ibadan and UNIDO consultant introduced the subject.

22 - The level of production of agricultural machinery is very low in the African countries. The local production can cover only 10 % of the total requirements; moreover the locally manufactured equipments include up to 60 % to 80 % of imported components. The production is limited to the manufacture of simple tools, implements, simple agricultural and post harvest machinery. The motorized and complicated machinery is generally imported and bought by the big farmers, while the rural population (which accounts for more that 80 % of the total population) absorbs less than 5 %.

23 - A nucleus of engineering industries, which is at its formative stage, participates in the fabrication work, sub-assembly/assembly operations, and in some cases manufacture of spare parts for tractors as well as for processing and storage facilities of a complicated nature.

24 - Non-governmental organizations both at national and international levels play a significant role at all the stages of the development of agricultural machinery:

i. In many African countries, universities and national and sub-regional R + D institutions carry out a lot of research work in the field of design, development and testing of agricultural machines and equipment. Unfortunately, this work relates more to the theoretical than the practical aspect, that is giving answers to the real needs of farmers and manufacturers. A lot of prototypes exist today in faculties of engineering and/or technology, but they have never been manufactured commercially, because of the missing link between universities, R + D institutions, manufacturers and users.

ii. Associations of industrial manufacturers, co-operatives or associations of artisans are directly involved in the manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements. Religious bodies like Christian associations have some mechanical workshops in Tanzania, Sierra-Leone etc. where simple equipment is manufactured.

NGOs are also involved in marketing, repair and maintenance and training through the organization of fairs, workshops and seminars.

25 - During the discussions which have followed the introduction of Mr. M. Béavogui the participants stressed the high prices of agricultural machinery and the difficulties for the small farmers to obtain loans for its purchase. The necessity for these farmers to form co-operatives or other types of associations to group their purchasing orders and pass them directly to the producers was recognized. They rose up the importance of repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery, the training of technicians, the necessity to upgrade the skills of rural blacksmiths, the co-operation between R+D institutions, universities and associations of manufacturers to produce agricultural machinery adapted to the needs of farmers and the nature of each soil. Unappropriate tools might worsen the effects of erosion and disturb the precarious eco-system, particularly in the Sahelian countries. The contribution of the farmers and the technologies being utilized in the rural areas should not be under-estimated or disregarded, in the contrary, when it is appropriated they should be upgraded and disseminated.

26 - The following areas, where co-operation between national and international NGOs is possible, were identified:

i. National and interntional NGOs could work together on the improvement of design and adaption of farm machinery and equipment in order to satisfy the market requirements. Exchange of prototypes should be encouraged. These prototypes should be made available free to industries for adaptation after successful trial.

ii. Joint ventures for the manufacture of selected agricultural equipment can be developed through co-operation with international NGOs.

iii. The co-operation in the field of training should aim to strengthen the capabilities in evaluation, design development and production of prototypes of equipment to suit local manufacturing conditions and markets. It can be in the form of establishment of pilot and demonstration units, especially for small and medium-scale production, and for the upgrading of the skills of rural blacksmiths and sub-urban artisans.

iv. Joint studies and surveys would be a good approach to allow complementarity and achieve more realistic results. Joint workshops/seminars could be organized to initiate or conclude studies as well as debate on a specific item, covering the production and use of agricultural machinery and equipment in Africa.

v. Some regions are already having a substantial amount of experience in the organization of co-operatives or associations working in this priority area in Africa. Their assistance in solving managerial and organizational problems of local NGOs as well as exchange of experience would be of great help.

VI. THE INVOLVEMENT OF NGOS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY IN AFRICA

27 - Mr. Abraham Ouattara, Director of the Laboratory for Building and Public Works in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, presented the discussion paper on the item he had prepared together with Mr. Michel Titecat, Chief of the Research Department of the same laboratory.

28 - The construction and building materials industry in African countries are divided in two well defined sectors:

i) the modern sector, which includes civil engineering works, administrative buildings and blocks, offices, banks and shops of the European type, high and medium-standing housing, industrial plants and infrastrucutres, etc., utilizing modern machines, cement, electricity, heavy transport equipment, imported raw materials, skilled workers and requiring heavy capital investments;

ii) the informal sector, oriented to meet the needs in housing for the bulk of the urban population and all the rural inhabitants, utilizing mostly human energy, local raw materials, limited industrial products, scarce capital investment and poorly skilled workers.

29 - NGOs are active in each of the two sectors, but the attention of the participants was concentrated mostly on the second sector. In fact it was recognized that the actions of many voluntary and other NGOs have focused on the construction of houses and the production of building materials for the low income group of the population. These actions have taken place: directly at the level of execution and participation with technical training, assistance to self-building and setting up of co-operatives. It can be observed that these actions have been directed towards:

(1) the design and promotion of alternative technologies which demand less imported tools, equipment, special building materials and components and raw materials, involve more local know-how, stabilized clay, plaster, etc.

(2) the adaptation of architecture, town planning and urban techniques to the African modes of life.

(3) the promotion of the production of intermediate products, basic tools and construction equipment.

30 - The participants have recognized the validity of the local building materials in substitution of imported materials for the construction of community buildings, such as schools, maternity wards and hospitals as well as to meet the housing needs of large social groups of the population and for agro-industrial needs (silos, etc.). They have given examples of positive actions which have been conducted in several African countries, particularly in the Sahel, but also in Egypt, Nigeria, Tunisia etc. Considering their low cost, these materials are very appropriate for utilization in the national building programmes not only in the rural areas but also in the cities. The popularization of building technologies utilizing local raw materials faces psychological constraints among certain groups of the urban population, which are not justified by the quality of the buildings themselves but by lack of information and proper education of the population. It is only by concrete demonstrative examples that this psychological resistance will be overcome. In fact ad-hoc specialized studies on the optimization of local raw materials have shown that many technologies developed in this field are reliable. The need is now to move from experimentation to dissemination.

31 - The necessity to establish small cement plants has been also recognized in view of the small size of the national markets and the difficulties in the management of big plants. Their small size make it possible to install them in the most appropriate sites, where the raw materials and energy are available as well as where the demand of cement is bigger, thus reducing the transportation costs.

32 - The following areas were identified as those in which co-operation of NGOs should be pursued and strengthened:

i. Consultation and exchange of information among those NGOs engaged in the development of locally available building materials and construction technologies in order to adopt or improve the specifications, standardizations and quality control as well as to disseminate information on the results achieved;

ii. Any programme in this field should adopt a multidisciplinary approach with teams of specialists from technical, economic, financial, social, public health and sociological sectors, to ensure better acceptance and participation from the concerned populations; therefore co-operation between NGOs active in all these fields would be appropriate;

iii. Preparation and organization of common training workshops for management as well as technical staff would reduce the cost and improve the final products;

iv. Exchange of information on the developed technologies between the NGOs and the intergovernmental R + D organizations.

VII. THE INVOLVEMENT OF NGOS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY IN AFRICA (NRSE)

33 - This subject has been introduced by Mr. Y.R.Brancart, Chief of the Production Service, Department of Study and Technical Research, "Energie Electrique de Côte d'Ivoire", on UNIDO request, in replacement of Mr. Lamine Keita who could not attend the Forum.

34 - The level of energy consumption in African countries is low in comparison with world consumption. However, they have significant potential energy resources with regard to traditional and renewable energy and a scarcity of commercial resources. The demand of energy is also growing more steadily than its production in many countries.

35 - Under these circumstances, and in order to satisfy runaway growth in energy demand, African countries are forced to manage demand more effectively by a rigorous selection of priorities, and by economy and conservation measures, while stimulating and encouraging alternative energy solutions based on local resources. Thanks to laboratory research and field experiments, the spread of new technologies and their adaptation to the socio-cultural environment, the results achieved in several African countries - particularly those of the Sahel - in the development and applications of renewable energy are encouraging, although certain difficulties must be overcome. NGOs, in particular R+D institutions, universities, voluntary organizations etc. have made an important contribution in this development.

36 - Use of renewable sources of energy is aimed at satisfying small-scale decentralized energy needs in rural areas. It requires simple technologies, cheap and local materials. Several NGOs contributed to the construction and distribution of improved stoves with the support, in most cases, of women's organizations whose role is vital for propaganda and promotion. The development and testing of prototypes and the improvement of performance are generally carried out by laboratories or specialized institutes. They also achieved significant results in the fields of biogas, windpumps, solar energy etc.

37 - The participants recognized that Africa has potential for the development of NRSE and encouraging results have been achieved in research in this field; however, there is a lack of financial resources to be allocated to he development of NRSE. Furthermore, it is very unlikely that resources will grow in future at a satisfactory level, therefore there is a need for co-operation between African countries as well as between NGOs of various countries. The provision of commercial energy to the rural areas requires investments that make it too expensive and less competitive in many cases than the energy provided by NRSE. The cost of this latter energy is decreasing due to the application of new technologies, however, it can be reduced further by local production of equipment. The technologies developed in Africa as well as elsewhere should be made available to the NGOs working in Africa. Examples of successfull technologies were given in the following fields: solar energy, water lifting, modular television receiver sets, production of alcohol from agricultural by-products, improved stoves, mini-hydro electric power generators, etc. In Kenya, Sudan, Zambia, etc. national associations of NGOs active in the field of development of NRSE were established and they are working in contact with R+D institutions and international NGOs.

38 - Despite these encouraging results, the development of new and renewable sources of energy faces various constraints:

i. At the institutional level the renewable energy sources sector is characterized in most countries by the multiplicity of the bodies involved and belonging to differe . supervising departments. The circulation of information is thus blocked and there is a lack of co-ordination and coherence in programmes of activities.

ii. In the majority of African countries there is a shortage of specialists in the various areas of development and management of new and renewable energy sources. There are few experienced professionals in research, design and implementation. In rural areas the traditional blacksmiths lack the necessary skills in this field.

iii. Information on possible applications of renewable energy sources, the cost of various types of equipment, the advantages and drawbacks compared with conventional equipment is still scarce in some countries.

iv. With regard to technical maturity, some equipment for NRSE has become very reliable. However, the absence of a technological environment in many African countries limits local production of spare parts for repair and maintenance.

v. The acceptance of some equipment for NRSE by the rural populations concerned is a priority target. Since the adoption of this equipment might imply changes in consumption and work habits for the rural population, its acceptation is rather slow.

vi. The limited resources at their disposal and the high costs of the equipment constitute an obstacle to the expansion of the programmes of the NGOs.

39 - As far as co-operation is concerned, NGOs could intensify the activities in which they are currently involved and help in solving the above constraints, in particular:

i. to strengthen the efforts of research, training and dissemination of the technologies developed by the NGOs;

ii. to intensify the occasions of meetings and fora for exchange of experience and expertise between NGOs engaged in the development of NRSE;

iii. to promote joint-ventures between African and non-African NGOs;

iv. to promote co-ordination of actions within the same country and at sub-regional level to avoid unnecessary duplication of activities.

VIII. THE DUALITY OF DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PRESENT AFRICAN CONTEXT

40 - Mr. N.N. Susungi, Chief of the Division of Industry and Development Banks, and Mr. T.I.S. Vusi, Senior Financial Analyst from the same Division of the African Development Bank introduced the discussion paper they had prepared on the above subject.

41 - The African external debt has been evaluated at US$ 130 billion. The borrowing capacity as well as the structure of the debt vary from one country to the other. In fact each country possesses a unique debt profile, because in more than 25 years of independance the African countries have built up an economic structure based on their level of development at the moment of independance, their natural resources, their development priorities, their commercial and political relations with the rest of the world etc. Therefore in considering the external debt of African countries, attention should not concentrate only on the absolute and relative levels of indebtedness of each country, but also on the structure of the total debt in terms of funding sources and aggregate sectoral allocation of these resources.

42 - In Africa, governments and government agencies are the prime consumers of externally mobilized credits. The credits have been contracted in many cases for investments in the productive sector as well as in sectors which are not directly productive but provide basic infrastructure and services necessary for the development of the productive ones. These investments should have generated export earnings for the repayment of the credits.

43 - The real issue of Africa's external debt is not its magnitude, but the unability of the export revenues to reach the levels necessary to make interest payments and at the same time finance necessary current imports to the country. The reasons are to be found in the deteriorating terms of trade that have been experienced by many countries, and in an examination of the investments that were made with the loans in order to see to what extent they could have contributed to generate export revenues.

44 - Case studies were presented on the following countries: Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia.

45 - In the course of the discussions many participants took the floor to express their views on several aspects of the links between financial resoures and industrial development. A number of the financial problems African countries are facing are due to the reimbursement of debts contracted to finance the implementation of large scale projects, which did not produce the expected results. The medium and small scale local entrepreneurs meet several problems in obtaining credits for the realization of their projects. The rates of interest are generally very high. It is important for the countries to invest in small scale projects because they require less financial resources and are easier to be managed. These projects should have a multiplying effect on the development of other sectors such as energy, agricultural production and building industries. The development banks are not able to meet all the financial requirements of the African countries industrialization, therefore it is necessary to look for other alternative resources. The mobilization of internal as well as external resources should be stimulated. The failure of many industrial undertakings is due to the high cost of expatriate expertise and to the weakness in the negotiation of the contracts.

46 - The following are the among the main conclusions and recommendations:

1. priority should be placed on the direct stimulation of those sectors which can generate or save foreign exchange in particular the rehabilitation of existing industrial capacity;

ii. renewed emphasis should be placed on small and medium scale enterprises processing locally available raw materials;

iii. NGOs and in particular the industrial private sector, should be given more room to function without unnecessary bureaucratic constraints;

iv. efforts should be made by governments as well as by NGOs to increase intra-African trade, because therein lies a wide scope for raising the level of capacity utilization for many industries.

v. special stress should be put on the development of qualified financial and industrial manpower to lessen the dependance of Africa on expatriate expertise which causes heavy pressure on several industrial plants.

In contracting debts, attention should be paid to the impact that any new debt has on the overall debt service profile of the country and that commercial type of debts are not used to finance non productive sectors.

IX. RESOURCES IDENTIFED WITH THE NGOS:

47 - During the public discussions and also in direct contacts with the represented NGOs, the following resources have been identified:

i. Environment and Development in the Third World ENDA Tiers Monde invites all NGOs to attend the workshops it organizes in Senegal on: environment protection, energy aspects of development, etc. There are possibilities for fellowships for African participants.

ii. Lega Nazionale Cooperative e Mutue has expressed its interest in co-operating with UNIDO and African NGOs in the
   a) organization of training workshops in the fields of development of new and renewable sources of energy, agro-industries, building materials utilizing local raw materials, etc.;
   b) technical assistance to existing industries, particularly to co-operatives;
   c) establishment of industrial enterprises in several fields;
   d) technical assessment and dissemination of technologies jointly developed with African NGOs;
   e) transfer and adaptation to African environment of technologies developed by the Italian Institute for Co-operation and Innovation of Technologies.

iii. ADAUA (Association pour le Developpement Naturel d'une Architecture et d'un Urbanisme Africain) offers the possibility to organize jointly with UNIDO a workshop on low cost housing and the utilization of locally available raw materials in the construction industry in Africa. This workshop should be open on a first priority to the responsibles of public works development in the respective African countries.

iv. ENI/SAIPEM would be interested in continuing contacts with African NGOs Environment Network (ANEN) and UNIDO for the formulation and implementation of a project in the field of integrated rural development.

v. The World Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME) offers to organize jointly with UNIDO a workshop in India to sensibilize African decision makers on the viability of small scale cement plants.

vi. FIDIC (Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs Conseils) proposes to

a) assist the Federation of African Consultants in setting-up their organization and start their work;

b) establish co-operative arrangements for joint implementation of projects between their respective members; establishing joint ventures and/or twinning agreements.

vii. The African NGOs Environment Network (ANEN) proposes to co-operate with UNIDO in identification of expertise, organization of workshops/seminars and in dissemination of information on UNIDO activities and the IDDA in particular and the establishment of a directory of African NGOs.

viii. The Association of African Universities (AAU) offers to co-operate with UNIDO on

a) the organization of training workshops, seminars etc. The AAU members could be asked to design and run them on a regional basis on selected technological issues;

b) the identification of African expertise available at African universities. The AAU is preparing a study of the expertise available within its member institutions in the fields of: agriculture, science and technology, medical sciences and economics.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS TO UNIDO

48 - The participants at the Forum made the following recommendations to UNIDO:

i. to identify the expertise available within the African NGOs for its possible utilization in technical assistance projects in various sectors in Africa;

ii. to help to disseminate the technologies developed by the NGOs and intergovernmental organizations within the region through the promotion of co-operation and co-ordination of activities between NGOs and the organization of exhibitions of these technologies;

iii. to co-operate with the African Regional Centre for Technology for the preparation of a comprehensive directory of appropriate technologies in Africa;

iv. to assist the African national organizations in the etablishment and/or strengthening of regional and sub-regional associations such as the Association of African Food Producers;

v. to collaborate with the African NGOs Environment Network in the preparation of a Directory of African NGOs active in economic and industrial development;

vi. to promote twinning agreements between South/South and North/South NGOs;

vii. to establish contacts with other organizations engaged in the development of NRSE such as the ANEN, the Commonwealth Research Center, etc. to exchange information and co-ordinate actions.

XI. CONCLUSIONS

49 - The Forum recognizes the need for:

- the further strengthening of the co-operation between UNIDO and NGOs, business and industrial institutions;
- the establishment of new and strengthening of the existing national institutions and their mobilization for the identification and implementation of projects within the African Industrial Development Decade and other programmes of industrial co-operation;
- the establishment of national centres/mechanisms for science and technology information and dissemination with active participation of NGOs, universities, R and D institutions, chambers of commerce and industry, manufacturers asssociations etc.

50 - The Forum concluded that non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in participation with governments, intergovernmental organizations and with UNIDO in technical co-operation programmes and other activities to foster the industrialization process in African developing countries. It is therefore necessary to involve this organization in the process of planning at national and technical levels.

ANNEX I

FORUM ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF NGOS IN
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE IDDA

AGENDA

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 1985

7:30 - 8:30	Registration and administrative matters
9:00	Opening ceremony
	- Welcome address by Mr. John Bentum-Williams, Chairman of the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI)
	- Address by the Chief of the NGO Section, UNIDO
	- Address by Mr. Wilda D. Mung' Omba, President of the African Development Bank (ADB)
	- Opening address by His Excellency Mr. Seri Gnoleba, Minister of State of the Ivory Coast
10:15 - 11:30	- Election of the Chairman and 5 Vice-chairmen - Adoption of the Agenda - Presentation of UNIDO activities and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa
11:30 - 13:00	Introduction of the subject on "Food-processing and Agro-Industries"
	- Discussions on possible forms of NGO co-operation
15:00 - 16:00	Continuation of discussions
16:30 - 19:00	Introduction of the subject on "Agricultural Machinery Industry"
	- Discussions on possible forms of NGO co-operation

THURSDAY, 29 AUGUST 1985

8:30 - 10:00	Introduction of the subject on "Building Materials Industry"
	- Discussions on possible forms of NGO co-operation
10:30 - 12:30	Continuation of discussions

15:00 - 16:30 Introduction of the subject on "Energy"

- Discussion on possible forms of NGO co-operation

17:00 - 18:00 Continuation of discussions

FRIDAY, 30 AUGUST 1985

8:30 - 10:00 Introduction of the subject on "Duality of Debt and Development in the present African Context"

10:30 - 12:00 Continuation of discussions

15:00 - 16:30 Presentation of reports

17:00 Closing ceremony of the Forum

- Final Communiqué read out by the Secetary General of AADFI

- Address by Mr. Wila D. Mung' Omba, President of the African Development Bank (ADB)

- Closing ceremony by His Excellency Mr. Ehui Bernard, Minister of Industry of Ivory Coast

ANNEX II

FORUM ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF NGOS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE IDDA

28-30 AUGUST 1985
ABIDJAN IVORY COAST

FORUM SUR LA PARTICIPATION DES ONG A LA MISE EN OEUVRE DU PROGRAMME POUR LA DDIA

28-30 AOUT 1985
ABIDJAN COTE D'IVOIRE

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NAME AND TITLE	ADDRESS
Dr. Barros Fernando Director	Provome-Com. Exterior Ltd. B.P. 264 Porto Alegre BRESIL
Mr. Tchbenfo Gabriel Ingénieur Génie Civil Chef de Service Tech. des Infrastructures	Ministère de l'Equipement Direction de la Normalisation CAMEROUN
Mr. Rolin Jean Secrétaire Général	Association des Banques Populaires pour l'Assistance aux Pays en Voie de Développement (ABPVD) 131 - Avenue de Wagram Paris 75017 FRANCE
Mr. Diallo A. Lelouma Secrétaire Général Adjoint	OUSA (Organisation de l'Unité Syndicale Africaine) Box M. 386 Accra GHANA
Mr. Gagliardi Gustavo Responsable Secteur Pays en Voie de Développement	LEGA Nazionale Delle Cooperative L.N.C.M. Via A. Guattani 9 Roma ITALY
Mr. Mogavero Sandro Training Manager	SAIPEM/SPA Cortemaggiore Piacenza ITALY
Mr. Pellegrini Antonio President	L.N.C.M. Conaco Construzione Via Quirza 9 Roma ITALY

Mr. Ndir Mansour Journaliste Chargé des Questions Economiques	Agence Panafricaine d'Information (PANA) B.P. 4056 Dakar - FANN MERMOZ SENEGAL
Mr. Everett Richard Journaliste	La Voix de l'Amérique Bureau Régional Abidjan 01 B.P. 1712 Abidjan 01 IVORY COAST
Dr. H. Paumgarten Délégué Commercial Adjoint	Delégation Commerciale d'Autriche B.P. 1369 Abidjan 01 IVORY COAST
Mr. Oulator Jean Représentant	Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Libres Rue Montagne Aux Herbes Potagères 37-41 1040 Bruxelles BELGIQUE
Mr. P. Bousez Délégué Général	Association Technique Africaine 23, rue du Rocher 75008 Paris FRANCE
Mr. Cochery Pierre Responsable des Relations avec les Organismes des Nations-Unies	Echanges et Consultations Techniques Internationaux (ECTI) 3, rue de Logelbach 75017 Paris FRANCE
Mr. Coron Gabriel Directeur Relations Internationales	Fédération des Industries Electriques et Electroniques (FIEE) 11 rue Hamelin Paris 16ème FRANCE
Mr. Tumpaiual Rajamani Director	World Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME) 1/10 Palace Road Bangalore 5600022 INDIA
Dr. Okorie Okorie Onyemauwa Director General	International Agency for Rural Industrialization (INARI) c/o Inagrindus Group Box 1325 ABA NIGERIA

Mr. Sharman Frederick Andrew Chairman North/South Committee	FIDIC Sir William Halcrow and Partners Vineyard House 44 Brook Green Hammersmith London W6 UNITED KINGDOM
Mr. Kibora Ada Souleymane Chargé de Recherche et des Projets	Allicane Coopérative Internationale 01 B.P. 3969 Abidjan 01 IVORY COAST
Mr. Ganongo Georges Directeur Exécutif	Institut Sous-Régional Multisectoriel de Technologie Appliquée (ISTA) B.P. 3910 Libreville GABON
Mrs. Esther Afua Ocloo National President	Federation of Ghana Business and Professional Women (FGBPW) P.O. Box 36 Legon Accra GHANA
Mr. Felleke Zawdu Secretary General	African Reginal Organization for Standardization (ARSO) P.O. Box 57363 Nairobi KENYA
Mr. Saad M. Fathi Director General	African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research P.O. Box 53763 Nairobi KENYA
Mr. Ramaroson Andre Président	FIV.MPA.MA (Groupement Privé d'Institut Economique et Social des P.M.I.) 8, rue Marguerite Barbier Andravoahangy ANTANANARIVO MADAGASCAR
Mr. Williams Olufemi Executive Secretary	Organization of African Unity STRC P.M.B. 2359 Lagos NIGERIA
Mr. Chinsman Babashola	Centre Régional Africain de Technologie (CRAT) B.P. 2435 Dakar SENEGAL

Mr. Bouraima Habirou Assistant Technique	Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie du Bénin B.P. 31 Cotonou BENIN
Mr. Tigoue Kouanvi Secrétaire Exécutif	Union Africaine et Mauricienne de Banques pour le Développement B.P. 2045 Cotonou BENIN
Mr. Hama Boubakar Directeur des Projets et Programmes	Comité Inter-Etats Permanent de lutte contre la Secheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS) B.P. 7049 Ougadougou BURKINA FASO
Mr. Hebie Diango Charlie Conseiller Jur. Directeur de la Formation Prof. de l'Assistance et de la Promotion des PME	Chambre de Commerce d'Industrie et d'Artisanat du Burkina Faso (CCIA) B.P. 502 Ouagadougou BURKINA FASO
Mr. Koita Fodie Secrétaire Général	Association pour le Développement Naturel d'une Architecture et d'un Urbanisme Africain (ADAUA) B.P. 648 Ougadougou BURKINA FASO
Mr. Baro Soulimane Directeur Général Adjoint	Société Africaine d'Etude et de Développement B.P. 593 Ouagadougou BURKINA FASO
Prof. Mondjanagni Alfred Secrétaire Général	Institut Panafricain pour le Développement B.P. 4056 Douala CAMEROUN
Mr. Itsitsa Gaston Secrétaire Exécutif	Fédération des Chambres de Commerce de l'Afrique Centrale (FCCAC) B.P. 1603 Brazzaville CONGO

Mr. Azevedo Ramiro Andrade Alves Directeur secteur Projet	Institut Capverdien de Solidarité B.P. 124 Praia Santiago CAP VERT
Mr. Sall Khalilou Vice-Président Exécutif	Fédération des Consultants Africains (FECA) s/c BAD 01 B.P. 1387 Abidjan 01 IVORY COAST
Dr. Iba Kwamey Kolou Directeur Exécutif	Institut de Planification de la Recherche pour l'Environnement et le Développement 15 B.P. 1032 Abidjan 15 IVORY COAST
Mr. Satti Abdel Moneim Directeur de Programme	Association of African Universities P. O. Box 5744 Accra North GHANA
Mr. Muchiru Simon Programme Officer	African NGOs Environment Network(ANEN) P.O. Box 72461 Nairobi KENYA
Mr. Moses Nuysha Henry Maada Président CMD	West African Market Research and Investment Analysis Agency (WAMARIAA) Karata Highway Paynesville Box 1506 Monrovia LIBERIA
Mr. Hastings Chunga General Manager	Small Enterprise Development Organization of Malawi (SEDOM) P.O. Box 525 Blantyre MALAWI
Mr. Dugnicourt Jacques Secrétaire Exécutif	Environnement et Développement National du Tiers Monde (ENDA Tiers-Monde) B.P. 3370 Dakar SENEGAL
Mr. Mallela David W.A. Secretary General	Co-operative Union of Tanzania (CUT) P.O. Box 2367 Dar-Es-Salaam TANZANIA

Mr. Rwegasira Joseph Clemence	The Union of Tanzanian Workers (JUWATA) P.O. Box 15359 Dar-es-Salaam TANZANIA
Mr. Allouche Sadok Secrétaire Général Adjoint	Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail (UGTT) 29, rue Ahmed Rami Belvedère Tunis TUNISIA
Mr. Ekra Maxime Secrétaire Général	Chambre d'Industrie 01 B.P. 1758 Abidjan 01 IVORY COAST
Mr. Djedje Romain Fondé de Pouvoirs	BIAO 01 Abidjan B.P. 1274 IVORY COAST
Mr. Goffri Raymon Conducteur Travaux Bâtiment	Association Technique Africaine (ATA) 01 B.P. 1567 Abidjan IVORY COAST
Mr Hoba Goa Président	Ministère des Travaux Publics 01 B.P. 3 Abidjan 01 IVORY COAST
Mr. Kaccu Marcel Ingénieur Travaux Publics	ATA 01 B.P. 1567 Abidjan 01 IVORY COAST
Mr. Kana Mutombo Secrétaire Général	UPDEA 01 B.P. 1345 Abidjan 01 IVORY COAST
Mr. Kouadio N'Goran Responsable Technique	ATA UTPA Kotobi B.P. 177 Kotobi RCI IVORY COAST
Mr. Maledje Mathias Secrétaire de Rédaction	Assemblée Nationale 01 B.P. 81 Abidjan 01 IVORY COAST

Mr. Touré Abdoulaye
Directeur de la DENT

Ministère de l'Industrie Direction de l'Environnement de la Normalisation et de la Technology (DENT)
B.P. V65
Abidjan
IVORY COAST

Mr. Touré Mamadou
Secrétaire Général

Chambre de Commerce Internationale
01 B.P. 1896
Abidjan 01
IVORY COAST

Mr. Theophile Dasse
Journaliste

Radiodiffusion
B.P. V191
Abidjan 01
IVORY COAST

Mr. Tradi Etienne
S/Directeur de la Coopération Internationale

Ministère de l'Industrie
B.P. V65
Abidjan
IVORY COAST

Mr. Zadi Noel
Journaliste

Agence France Presse
01 B.P. 726
Abidjan 01
IVORY COAST

Mr. Coffi Rene
Directeur Général

I.2.T.
04, B.P. 1137
Abidjan 04
IVORY COAST

Mr. Brancart Rene Yvon
Chef du Service Production DERT

Energie Electrique de la Côte d'Ivoire
01 B.P. 1345
Abidjan 01
IVORY COAST

Mr. Anani Apolinaire
Membre du Secrétariat Permanent

UPDEA
01 B.P. 1345
Abidjan 01
IVORY COST

Mr. Bambo Moussa

Min. Industrie
DINA 1
B.P. 965
Abidjan
IVORY COAST

PARTICIPANTS FROM AADFI SECRETARIAT

PARTICIPANTS FROM UNDP OFFICE IN ABIDJAN

Mr. Assim Diawara Représentant Résident a.i.	UNDP 01 B.P. 1247 Abidjan 01
Ms. Coulibaly Assita	UNDP 01 B.P. 1274 Abidjan 01

UNIDO CONSULTANTS

Mr. Bewogui Mohamed Consultant	African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing PMP 19 UI Post Office IBADAN NIGERIA
Dr. A.C. Mosha Consultant	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre Box 977 Dar-es-Salaam TANZANIA
Mr. A. Ouattara Consultant	

UNIDO was represented by 4 staff members:

Chief of the NGO Section and 1 staff member from the NGO Section

Chief of the Co-ordination Unit for the IDDA

and 1 staff member from the Programme Development and Evaluation Branch

ANNEX III

FORUM ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF NGOS IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE IDDA

LIST OF DOCUMENTS AND CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED FROM THE PARTICPANTS

1 - Speech of Mr. Wila D. Mung'Omba, President, African Development Bank
2 - L'Association pour le Développement Naturel d'une Architecture et d'un Urbanisme Africains (ADAUA)
3 - International Association: Panafrican Institute for Development (PAID)
4 - Contribution of the Association of African Universities
5 - Note de presentation de la Fédération des Chambres de Commerce de l'Afrique Centrale (FCCAC)
6 - Fédération des Consultants Africains
7 - The Role of Trade Unions in Industrial Development by Mr. J. Rwegasira, The Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA)
8 - African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research
9 - Quelques Aspects de l'Engagement d'ENDA et d'Autres ONG en Technologie et dans le Développement de l'Artisanat et de la petite Industrie en Afrique by ENDA
10 - Communication de l'Alliance Coopérative Internationale Bureau Régional pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest
11 - Note on Mini Cement Plant by Mr. R. Rajamani, Director, Movers Private Limited
12 - Rural Industrialization and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa by Dr. Okorie O. Okorie
13 - Société Africaine des plantations d'Heveas
14 - Echanges et Consultations Techniques Internationaux (ECTI)
15 - Bulletin Trimestriel d'Informations, Fédération des Consultants Africains (FECA), Premier Trimestre 1985
16 - Institut de la Planification et de la Recherche pour l'Environnement et le Développement (RPIED) par Dr. Ibe Kolou Kwamey, Directeur Exécutif

17 - The role of indigeneous entrepreneurs (through NGOs actively involved in industrial innovations) in the development of market research for the identification of industrial opportunities and consequently exchanging their development and implementation by Mr. H. Moses-Nuyaba, President CMD, West African Market Research and Investment Analysis Agency (WAMARIAA)

18 - The Regional Standardization System in Africa by Mr. Z. Felleke, Secretary General, ARSO

19 - The Duality of Debt and Development in the Present African Context by Mr. N. Susungi, Chief of Division and Mr. T. Vusi, Senior Financial Analyst, both of the Division of Industry and Development Banks, African Development Bank

20 - Multivalent Training Centre for the Integrated Rural Development by SAIPEM/CORI

21 - Rapport Economique et Social par l'UGTT, pour une société démocratique et juste

ANNEX IV

FORUM ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF NGOS IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE IDDA

LIST OF UNIDO DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED ON THE OCCASION OF THE NGO FORUM IN ABIDJAN

1. Annual Report of the Executive Director 1984 ID/B/340
2. Aide-Mémoire V.85-23217
3. Note for the participants
4. Provisional Agenda
5. The Involvement of NGOs in the development of new and renewable sources of Energy in Africa
6. The Involvement of NGOs in the Development of the Agricultural Machinery Industry in Africa
7. The Involvement of NGOs in the Development of Food-Processing and Agro-Industries in Africa
8. The Involvement of NGOs in the Development of building materials Industry in Africa
9. Progress Report on the Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos (The Industrial Development Decade for Africa, IDDA).
10. Linkage between Industry, Agriculture and Food Production, Analysis and Proposals for Action
11. Africa's External Debt in Respect of the Industrial Sector, Review, Conclusions and Recommendations
12. Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA), Infomation Note
13. The Co-operation between UNIDO and NGOs
14. University-Industry linkage
15. Report on the Identification and application of Relevnt New Technologies for the Implementation of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa